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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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66th YEAR

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WEATHER
PAGE 5 — FAIR

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BERLIN EXPLAINS ITS POSITION ON ARMED SHIP ISSUE

Bernstorff Delivers Memo-
randum From His Gov-
ernment to Lansing.

WILLING FOR SUBMARINE
WARFARE TO BE REGULATED

But Wants Great Britain and
Allies to Be Governed
by Same Laws.

NEXT U. S. STEP NOT DECIDED ON

Echoes of Wilson's Victory in House
Heard on Both Sides of
Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Germany
today made a further explanation to
the United States of the position it
has taken in regard to armed merchant
vessels of the enemy.

Count von Bernstorff handed Secretary
Lansing a memorandum, which,
after reviewing the events leading up
to Germany's recent decision to treat
armed merchant ships as auxiliary
belligerents, conceded that existing inter-
national law does not regulate the use
of submarines, indicated a willingness
to conduct undersea warfare in ac-
cordance with the law prevailing at the
outbreak of the war, providing Great
Britain and her allies would regard
the same laws and expressed the hope
that the people of the United States,
remembering the long existing friendly
relations between the two nations,
would appreciate the German position.

The memorandum was submitted to
President Wilson shortly after its re-
ceipt. It will be considered, together
with other documents from the German
government, in determining what shall
be the next step of the United States
in the submarine negotiations. There
was every indication that the State
Department would be in no hurry to
announce a policy towards the new
announcement of the central powers or
to follow up Germany's last proposal
for a settlement of the Lusitania ques-
tion.

ECHOES OF WILSON'S
VICTORY IN HOUSE

Echoes of President Wilson's victory
in the House were heard today on
both sides of the Capital. Chairman
Stone of the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee, made a statement after a con-
ference with the President, announcing
that because of the chance that his
remarks might be misconstrued abroad,
he would not make a special effort to
prepare for delivery tomorrow. He
referred to the difficulties by which the
executive was beset, and declared that
President Wilson's supreme wish was
to avoid the calamity of war.

On the House side several members
asked leave to extend in the Record
their remarks of yesterday on the
tabling of the McLure amendment.
In speaking against the resolution
offered by Senator Holt, Senator Mapp
stated that while as a general thing
he favored the prohibition in party
caucuses of candidates for State of-
fices, still on this occasion he did not
think that he should be so selected.
The prohibition commissioner, he said,
would be the representative of both
parties, and he cited the fact that the
Ninth District, mainly Republican, had
elected an overwhelming majority
for prohibition. He would have the
office outside of politics, a nonpartisan
election by the General Assembly. He
stated that he regretted very much
that the resolution had been offered.

Senator Holt, in speaking for his
resolution, did not continue any great
length of time, but stated merely that
this was a Democratic caucus and a
Democratic General Assembly, and
that he did not favor the surrendering
of any of the privileges nor the shrink-
ing of any of the duties of the party.

ADDISON LEADS FIGHT
IN FAVOR OF RESOLUTION

Senator Walter E. Addison, of Lynch-
burg, spoke eloquently in behalf of
the resolution. He showed his surprise
at the attitude assumed by Senator Mapp.
He stated that it was the duty of the
Democratic party to name the prohibi-
tion commissioner, and while he ad-
mitted the point made by Senator
Mapp, that the Ninth District had given
a large prohibition vote, he answered
it by saying that, however that may
be, the State of Virginia had sent a
Democratic General Assembly to the
Capital to pass and put the laws into
effect.

He declared it to be the duty of the
party to do so, and said that while he
was a prohibitionist, prohibition was
only an incident to his politics.

Mr. Addison referred to the fact that
Richmond was to sit in caucus and
help to nominate a judge for the Su-
preme Court. He called upon Senator
Mapp to say that the party should not
have done this.

SAYS PARTY SHOULD
ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY

"Yet," said Senator Addison, "we are
told, forthwith, that we should pass by
the nomination of a prohibition com-
missioner. The party should assume
responsibility for the carrying out of
the laws which we have passed regard-
ing prohibition. There is too much
luxury of party ties, a suffering of
fidelity to the party. Prohibition is
but an incident in our political faith.
It is incidental to the party status.
We should not surrender our political
power thus lightly. I am glad we are
face to face with the proposition. It
is one of the most important offices
in the State." He feared the balance
of power might rest with the Republi-
cans.

Delegate Gordon, of Louisa County,
interrupted the speaker to ask if it was
timely to discuss the question when as

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED
BY VON BERNSTORFF

The complete text of the memo-
randum presented by Count von Bern-
storff follows:

"The Imperial German government,
on account of the friendly relations
which have always existed between the
two great nations, and earnestly desir-
ing to continue them, wishes to ex-
plain the U-boat question once more to
the American government.

"At the outbreak of the war, the
German government, acting upon the
suggestion of the United States, im-
mediately expressed its readiness to
ratify the Declaration of London. At

New Hopewell Judge



W. J. DEVANEY,
chosen by Democratic caucus of Gen-
eral Assembly as first judge of Cor-
poration Court of city of Hopewell.

DEVANEY IS NOMINATED FOR HOPEWELL JUDGE

Joint Caucus Selects Presiding Jus-
tice for New Corporation Court
at Hopewell City.

ANOTHER CAUCUS TO-NIGHT
Democratic Party to Name Candidate
for Prohibition Commissioner.
Mapp Opposes Selection in Caucus.
Peters Said to Be General Choice.

W. J. Devaney, Jr., of Prince George
County, was last night nominated
judge of the Corporation Court of
Hopewell in the joint Democratic caucus
of the General Assembly, by the
close vote of 55 to 47, over his closest
competitor, James O. Heflin, of Stafford
County. Upon motion of Delegate
Green, of Danville, seconded by Sen-
ator Mapp, the nomination was made
unanimous following the announce-
ment of the final vote. Previously J.
Kenneth McCreary, of South Richmond,
and T. H. Robertson, of Northampton
County, were eliminated in the first
and second votes respectively.

The first half hour of the caucus
was lively indeed, when Senator Holt,
of Newport News, offered a resolution
that, when the caucus adjourned, it
meet again to-night to nominate the
Democratic candidate for prohibition
commissioner. Senator Mapp was on
his feet instantly to oppose against the
resolution, and first moved that it be
tabled, but seeing that this would pro-
hibit further debate, he moved that it
be passed. The motion to pass the
resolution was lost by a vote of 56
to 53, and the resolution as offered
by Senator Holt was carried by a vote
of 55 to 47.

MAPP OPPOSES PARTY
CAUCUS FOR THIS OFFICE

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offered by Senator Holt, Senator Mapp
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HOUSE TAKES UP TAX REFORM BILLS

Five Measures Referred To by
Governor in Message
Are Passed.

TALK ON INHERITANCE TAX

Myers Threatens to Talk All
Night, and House Adjourns
to This Morning.

Towards the close of a featureless,
all-day session devoted to the passing
of untested Senate bills, the House
of Delegates yesterday afternoon
turned its attention to the revenue
measures referred to in Governor
Stuart's urgent message of Monday,
and in the space of a single hour
passed five of the bills on the tax
program.

By a practically unanimous vote, it
passed House bill No. 567, which de-
clares net assets, clearing up a disputed
point in the tax system that was
erected at the special session of 1915.
The bill defines proper deductions from
gross capital for the purpose of estab-
lishing net capital subject to taxation,
and allows the deduction for this pur-
pose, of all obligations incurred six
months prior to February 1.

A companion bill, already passed by
the Senate, allowed the deductions of
obligations incurred within four
months of the taxing date. The House
bill as well as the Senate bill fixes
the State rate on net capital at 70
cents on the \$100, instead of 65 cents,
which is the present State rate.

MAY TAKE STEPS FOR RECOVERY OF DELINQUENT TAXES

The House passed also the revenue
bill which authorizes the Auditor of
Public Accounts to employ the at-
torneys for the Commonwealth to take
steps in equity for the recovery of
taxes on personal property, money and
income returned delinquent. For
bringing to light untaxed property of
this description, the bill allows the
attorneys a special compensation of
not more than 10 per cent of the
amount of taxes collected.

This measure was recommended by
the subcommittee which conferred on
its legislation with Governor Stuart,
and the State Advisory Board, for the
purpose of strengthening the tax-col-
lecting machinery. House bill No. 559,
supplementing this bill by imposing
certain duties upon Commonwealth at-
torneys in regard to the collection of
fines and costs, was also passed.

By a divided vote, the House passed
House bill No. 556, correcting incor-
rectly a number of sections of the
tax code approved at the last ses-
sion, and adding a new provision under
which local treasurers are allowed to
extend from December 1 to December
31 the time limit for the payment of
taxes without becoming subject to
penalty.

GO BACK THREE YEARS FOR OMITTED TAXES

It passed also House bill No. 560, al-
lowing the authorities to go back three
years in the collection of omitted
license, privilege and occupation taxes.
For a stormy half hour the House
wrangled over House bill No. 557, pro-
viding that the Auditor of Public Ac-
counts shall be required to fix the date
as of which all intangible property
shall be assessed and assessable. The
measure was designed to prevent
owners of intangibles from dodging
their proper share of tax by convert-
ing their intangibles into money short-
ly before February 1, thus securing
the benefit of a 20 per cent rate of
tax instead of the 65-cent rate which
intangibles would carry.

The bill was supported by Delegates
Murray, Moss, Willis and Reed, but
was attacked as unwise by Delegates
Pitts and Norris. To allow the Auditor
to designate a variable taxing date
for intangibles in a period from Feb-
ruary 1 to July 1, as the bill provides,
they objected would seriously delay
the work of the commissioners of the
revenue.

FEAR OWNERS MAY BE DRIVEN FROM STATE

Delegate Norris warned the House
against adding another disturbing
factor to the disquieting developments
that have already followed Virginia's
efforts at tax reform. Intangible
property is easily transferred, he said,
and its owners belong to a class that
can with little inconvenience change
residence to near-by States, where no
such hardships are placed on this
property. To pass the bill providing
for a variable taxing date, he said,
would have the effect of spreading a
feeling of insecurity among owners of
taxable intangibles and causing a
large exodus of such capital from the
State.

Delegate Murray took the position
that the owners of intangibles, if they
do not belong to the tax-dodging class,
have no reason to expect exemptions
from the State. The bill, he said,
merely applies to the taxing of this
property, the principle that is fol-
lowed by the Federal government in
calling for bank statements at variable
periods.

PUTS TAX-DOGGER ON PAR WITH HONEST MEN

Delegate Gordon said that the bill
merely placed the tax-dodger on the
same footing with the honest owner of
intangibles who paid his proper taxes
to the State, making the dishonest per-
son bear his proper share of the tax
burden. The same view was held by
Delegate Willis, who was unwilling to
keep capital within the State at the
cost of almost total exemption from
taxation.

On the roll call the bill was defeated
by a vote of 47 to 34. Delegate Gordon
arose with a plea for reconsideration,
expressing his belief that the members
had voted without fully understanding
the purport of the bill. Over strong
opposition, the House voted to recon-
sider, and the bill was again placed

(Continued on Third Page.)

Announces Candidacy



HUGH A. WHITE,
member of House of Delegates from
Rockbridge, who enters race for At-
torney General of Virginia.

HUGH A. WHITE IS OUT FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Delegate From Rockbridge Announces
Candidacy in Primary of
August, 1917.

WELL KNOWN IN LEGISLATURE

Senator Mapp Mentioned as Possible
Candidate, but Declines to Make
Any Comment—Prospects Are for
Interesting Fight for State Offices.

Delegate Hugh A. White, of Rock-
bridge, a member of the General As-
sembly since 1910, and regarded as one
of the ablest men in the Legislature,
yesterday announced his candidacy for
the office of Attorney-General, the
nomination for which will be made at
the primary in August, 1917.

While Mr. White's possible candi-
dacy for this office was a matter of
discussion as early as the special tax
session of a year ago, he consistently
refrained from committing himself. In
reply to an insistent request yesterday
for a definite statement, Mr. White
said:

"I presume I had as well state my
position. I will be a candidate before
the next State Democratic primary for
the office of Attorney-General."

IS FIRST TO ENTER RACE FOR THAT OFFICE

The Rockbridge man is the first in
the field. While political circles have
assumed that Floyd W. King, of Chif-
fey, as good as a declared
candidate, he has so far made no of-
ficial announcement. Mr. King was a
visitor to the Legislature this week,
but "had nothing to say."

In recent days Senator G. Walter
Mapp, of Accomac, who has acquired a
State reputation through his con-
nection with the prohibition bill that bears
his name, has come into the limelight
as an Attorney-General probability.
"I have not given this matter
thought," he said yesterday, in reply
to a request for a statement, "and I
cannot, therefore, discuss it."

OUTLOOK IS FOR ACTIVE RACE IN STATE PRIMARY

With the definite announcement of
Mr. White's candidacy, the official list
of candidates for the State offices, for
which nominations will be made in the
primary of August, 1917, is as follows:
Governor—John Garland Pollard and
J. Taylor Kilgus, Richmond, and
Westmoreland Davis, Loudoun.
Lieutenant Governor—Martin Wil-
liams, Giles.

State Treasurer—A. W. Harman,
Richmond (incumbent); James B. Bots,
Roanoke; Charles A. Johnston, Radford,
and Barney Kessel, Rockingham.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—B.
O. James, Richmond (incumbent); and
J. H. C. Grasty, Staunton.

Attorney-General—Hugh A. White,
Rockbridge.

Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion—B. C. Stearnes, Richmond (in-
cumbent); and Harris Hart, Roanoke.
Mr. White's career in the General
Assembly has been in many respects
spectacular. He was the central figure
in the House fight over the prohibition
bill in 1912, leading a brilliant attack
on the enabling act on constitutional
grounds. His contention at that time
was that the submission of the en-
abling act to the people involved a
delegation to the electorate of the
legislative function that was expressly
vested in the General Assembly by
the Constitution.

BILL THIS YEAR IS CONCESSION TO LEGAL POINT

The enactment of legislative prohibi-
tion at the present session without
reference to or dependence upon the
referendum of September 22, 1914, is
in a measure a concession on the part
of prohibitionists themselves to the
fear that the constitutionality of the
prohibition law might be called into
question if it were made to hinge in
any way upon the referendum.

In 1914 Mr. White joined the prohibi-
tion majority in voting for the en-
abling act. Since then he has become
the central figure in the fight against
the establishment of a co-ordinate col-
lege for women at the University of
Virginia. With reference to the fac-
tional division of the party, Mr. White's
position is not so readily defined. He
has the personal and political friend-
ship of leading "organization" men,
although a sharp drawing of the line
would find him more strongly allied
with antiorganization faction.

INHERITANCE TAX GOES TO SCHOOLS

Senate Passes Addison Bill for
Direct Assessment by
Vote of 30 to 2.

JITNEYS WIN THEIR FIGHT

Buchanan Bill, Making Them
Common Carriers, Is
Defeated.

By a vote of 30 to 2, the Senate yester-
day, without discussion, passed the
Addison bill, imposing a direct in-
heritance tax, the proceeds of which
will be set aside for the support of
the State's primary and elementary
schools.

The measure provided for a gradu-
ated rate of taxation. On inheri-
tances from \$5,000 to \$50,000, the State
will be entitled to 1 per cent of the
amount on estates amounting to more
than \$50,000 and less than \$250,000,
the rate of taxation is fixed at 2 per
cent; inheritances ranging from \$250,
000 to \$1,000,000, will yield revenue to
the State at the rate of 3 per cent, and
all estates over \$1,000,000 will be taxed
at the rate of 4 per cent.

MONEY GOES TO SCHOOLS OF ELEMENTARY GRADES

Senator Addison had so drawn the
measure as to make the revenue arising
from the act payable only to what
are commonly known as the one and
two-room schools of the Common-
wealth. He accepted, however, without
controversy, an amendment offered by
Senator Mapp, which changed the
wording to schools of the primary and
elementary grades.

The adoption of the measure yester-
day marked a sharp departure from
the fixed policy of the State in regard
to taxable values. Hitherto there has
been no law upon the statute books of
the State providing for the exaction of
an inheritance tax. About thirty other
States in the Union have adopted such
a law.

Jitney owners won a decisive victory
yesterday in the defeat of the Buchanan
bill, which proposed to impose a flat
license tax of \$10 on every automobile
used for transporting passengers along
the streets or highways of the Com-
monwealth, and to place such vehicles
under the control of the State Corpora-
tion Commission. The Senate re-
sisted its disapproval by a vote of
19 to 14.

JITNEYS WIN THEIR FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE

As originally drawn, the bill de-
clared jitneys common carriers, and
subjected them to such restrictions and
liabilities as apply to other means of
transportation. Guided, however, by
an opinion handed down by the Su-
preme Court of Appeals, in which it
was held that a jitney could, in no
sense, be termed a common carrier, this
provision was stricken out by the
patrons.

The vote on the final passage of the
bill was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Andrews, Bowers,
Buchanan, Corbett, Early, Garrett,
Gayle, Goodrich, Holt, Lacy, Rison,
Royall, Thornton and West—14.

Noes—Messrs. Addison, Allen, Bar-
ham, Cannon, Conrad, Davis, Downing,
Drewry, Goodloe, Grady, Gunn, Hen-
drix, Jordan, Robertson, Strode, Trinkle,
Walker, Webb and Wendenburg—19.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brid-
Jeffries, Mapp, Matthews, Pileher, Rine-
hart and Saunders—7.

Taxicabs were exempted from the
operation of the measure. A bill
passed by the Senate several days ago
imposed an additional tax on vehicles
rendering this kind of service.

BUCHANAN WANTS JITNEYS PUT ON BASIS WITH STREET CARS

Senator Buchanan was emphatic in
expressing his belief that jitneys
should be required to pay a franchise
tax, and be placed on the same basis
as street cars.

"I impose this burden on street railways
and I can see no difference between the
service rendered by a street railway
and a jitney. And I would call the
attention of the Senate to the fact that
every time a jitney takes in 5 cents
the State is the loser. The franchise
tax imposed on street railways is based
on their gross receipts, and when they
lose the State also loses."

Senator Addison asserted that any-
thing that would tend to decrease the
business of interurban railways is pro-
portionately harmful to the communi-
ties through which they operate, for
the reason that such lines never fail
to increase the values of adjoining
properties. The jitney, he said, does
not so effect property, nor does it pro-
vide transportation during inclement
weather.

SENATOR WENDENBURG
ARE CHAMPIONS OF JITNEYS

The cause of the jitneys was cham-
pioned by Senators Trinkle and Wen-
denburg, who said the bill, in the last
analysis, meant the passing out of
existence of these means of travel.
Both Senators expressed themselves in
favor of leaving the regulation of the
traffic to the communities.

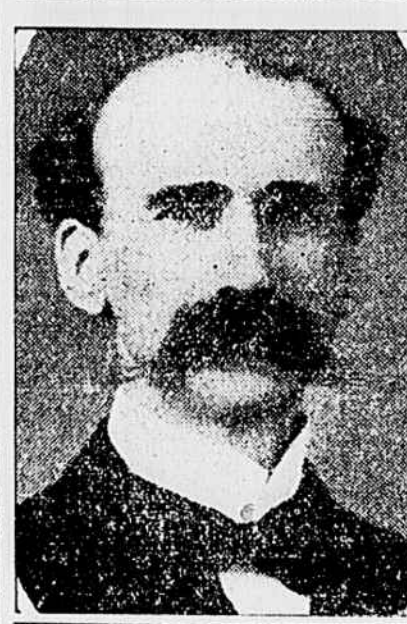
Senator Rison saw in unregulated
jitneys a serious menace to life and
limb. "The common people," he said,
"are utterly helpless in defending
themselves. Boards of Supervisors
have no authority under the law to
enter orders of restriction. Street
cars are required to stop at crossings,
but there is no statute under which
jitneys may be made to conform to the
same rule."

The Senate also passed bills putting
examiners of records on a maximum
salary of \$4,000 a year, and discontin-
uing after May 1 the dispensaries at
Farmville and Meherrin, in Prince
Edward County.

Five Raid Victims Dead.

LONDON, March 8.—The War office
announces that five of the persons in-
volved in the recent air raid have died.
The total number of casualties in all
the areas attacked by the airships
follows: Killed, nine men, four women
and five children; injured, twenty-two
men, twenty-two women and eight
children.

Federal Reserve Agent



CALDWELL HARDY,
President of Norfolk National Bank,
named as successor of William Ingle.

CALDWELL HARDY NAMED FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT

Norfolk Banker Appointed to Suc-
ceed William Ingle in Richmond
Regional Bank.

SELECTION CAUSES SURPRISE

Members of Virginia Delegation in
Congress Did Not Know He Was
Being Considered—Well Equipped
for Position.

The Federal Reserve Board in Wash-
ington yesterday announced the ap-
pointment of Caldwell Hardy, president
of the Norfolk National Bank, and a
former president of the American
Bankers' Association, to be Federal
reserve agent of the Richmond regional
bank, the post recently made vacant
by the resignation of William Ingle,
of Baltimore. In making the appoint-
ment the board turned down Rolfe
Bolling, a brother-in-law of President
Wilson, who is now the manager of the
Panama branch of the Commercial
National Bank of Washington.

Mr. Hardy has accepted the appoint-
ment, and will take up his new duties
as soon as he can arrange his business
affairs to leave Norfolk. While the
salary is not stated, it is understood
that it is around \$10,000, the amount
paid Mr. Ingle.

Mr. Hardy's appointment came as a
surprise to members of the Virginia
delegation in Congress. Not one of
them knew that he was being con-
sidered for the post. Senators Martin
and Swann, Representative Carter
Glass, author of the new banking law,
and Governor Henry C. Stuart, of Vir-
ginia, had advised Mr. Bolling, and
world hard to bring about his ap-
pointment. Other members of the Vir-
ginia delegation had endorsed W. P.
Old, president of the Seaboard National
Bank of Norfolk. It is understood that
H. B. Wilcox, of Baltimore, a member
of the board of directors of the Rich-
mond reserve bank had endorsed Mr.
Bolling.

ONE OF BEST-KNOWN BANKERS OF SOUTH

Mr. Hardy is one of the best-known
bankers of the South. He has been
president of the Norfolk National Bank
since 1909 and president of the Norfolk
Bank for Savings and Trusts since
1901.

These institutions are among
the strongest in Virginia. Mr. Hardy
was born in Camden, N. C. In 1895 he
moved with his parents to New York
city. He was educated in the Poly-
technic Institute of Brooklyn, and after
his graduation he took a clerkship in
a broker's office in Wall Street. In
1871 he moved to Norfolk, where he
entered the banking business, with
which he has been identified ever since.

He became president of the Norfolk
National Bank in 1909, and has been an
officer of that institution for nearly
thirty years. In 1903 he was also
cashier of the Norfolk Bank for Trust
and Savings, was made vice-president
six years later and became president
in 1901.

He is a member of the American
Bankers' Association at the present
time, having been a member of the
executive council at one time, and first
vice-president in 1901. He was de-
clared to the head of the association
the following year, and bears the dis-
tinction of being the only president of
the association from Virginia. He was
also the first president of the Virginia
Bankers' Association.